

3. Concurrency in Java and its memory model

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<https://fm-dcc.github.io/pc2324>



Overview

Blocks of sequential code running concurrently and sharing memory:

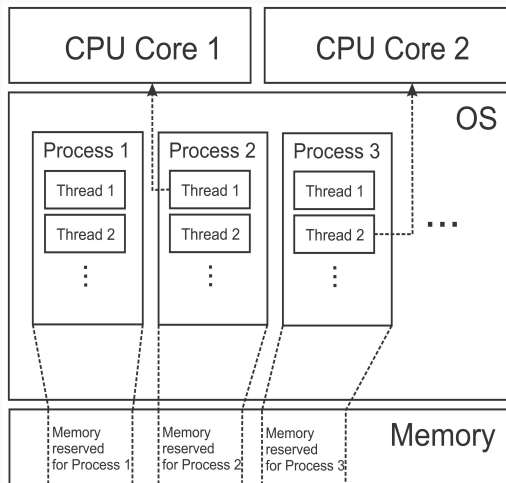
- What is Scala?
- Concurrency in Java and its memory model
- Basic concurrency blocks and libraries
- Futures and promises
- Actor model (maybe)

Synchronisation

- Coordination of multiple executions in a concurrent system
- Mechanisms to **order** concurrent executions
- Mechanisms to **exchange** information

Exchanging information

- **Concurrent programs: shared memory communication**
- Distributed programs: message passing communication



[in "Learning Concurrent
Programming in Scala", pg. 32]

Starting a new JVM instance always creates **only one** process.

In that process, **multiple threads** can run simultaneously.

Unlike runtimes (e.g. Python), the JVM:
does not implement its custom threads,
maps each **Java thread** to an **OS thread**

Managing threads

```
object ThreadsMain extends App {  
  val t: Thread =  
    Thread.currentThread  
  val name = t.getName  
  println(s"I am the thread $name")  
}
```

Using SBT, this prints:

[info] I am the thread sbt-bg-threads-1

In SBT do “set fork := true”

It will then it prints:

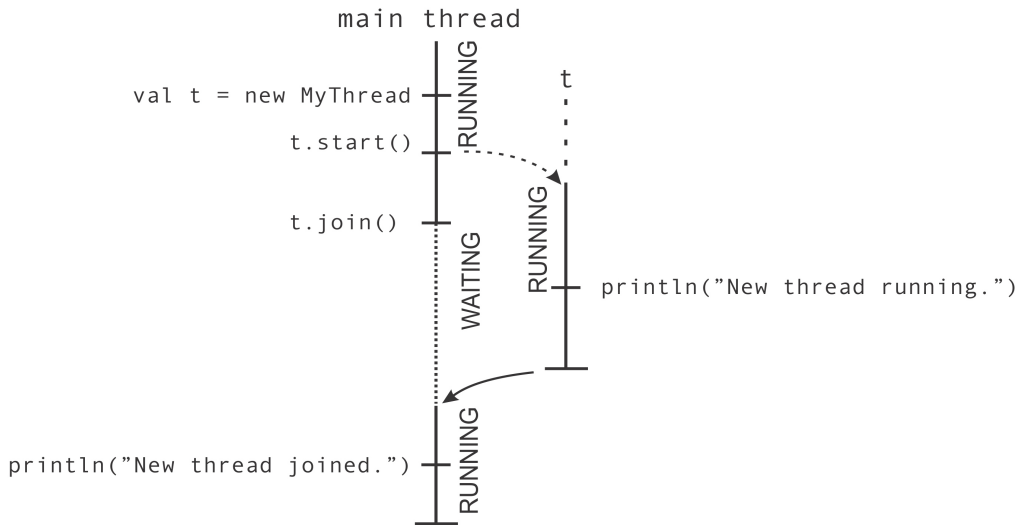
[info] I am the thread main

```
object ThreadsCreation extends App {  
  class MyThread extends Thread {  
    override def run(): Unit = {  
      println("New thread running.")  
    }  
  }  
  val t = new MyThread  
  t.start()  
  t.join()  
  println("New thread joined.")  
}
```

`start` eventually causes
`run` to execute in a new thread;

the OS decides when;

`join` puts the main thread in a `waiting`
`state`, and allows the OS to re-assign the
processor.



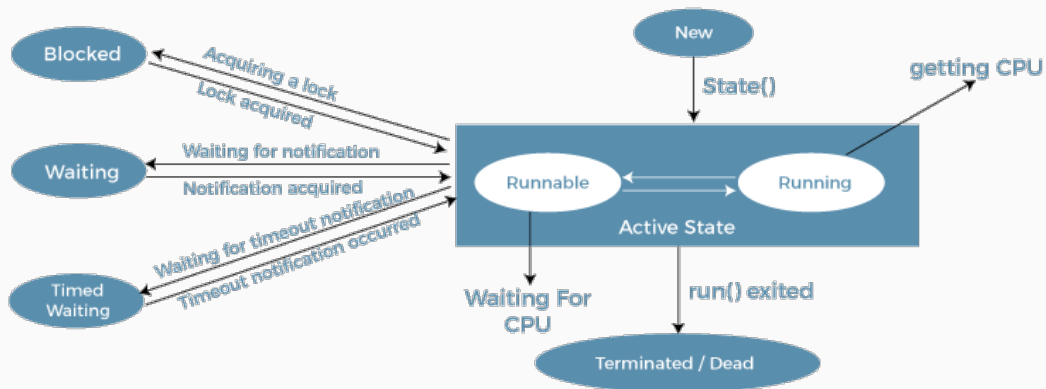
[in *"Learning Concurrent Programming in Scala"*, pg. 35]

```
def thread(body: =>Unit): Thread = {  
  val t = new Thread {  
    override def run() = body  
  }  
  t.start()  
  t  
}
```

Using the thread function

```
def thread(body: =>Unit): Thread = {  
  val t = new Thread {  
    override def run() = body  
  }  
  t.start()  
  t  
}
```

```
object ThreadsSleep extends App {  
  val t = thread {  
    Thread.sleep(1000)  
    log("New thread running.")  
    Thread.sleep(1000)  
    log("Still running.")  
    Thread.sleep(1000)  
    log("Completed.")  
  }  
  t.join()  
  log("New thread joined.")  
}
```



Life Cycle of a Thread

[in <https://static.javatpoint.com/core/images/life-cycle-of-a-thread.png>]

- "New thread" printed always at the end
- Other prints not always in the same order – nondeterministic execution
- Common in concurrent applications – what makes it so hard
- Note: `join` also forces all memory writes from the threads before proceeding

```
object ThreadsNondeterminism
  extends App {
    val t = thread { log("New thread running.") }
    log("...")
    log("...")
    t.join()
    log("New thread joined.")
  }
```

Control of the execution order

- join provides guarantees that other threads terminated
- Not enough – we may want to inform other threads without terminating

Example 1: shared counter for unique IDs

```
object ThreadsUnprotectedUid extends App {  
  var uidCount = 0L  
  def getUniqueId() = {  
    val freshUid = uidCount + 1  
    uidCount = freshUid  
    freshUid  
  }  
}
```

What can go wrong?

```
...  
def printUniqueIds(n: Int): Unit = {  
  val uids = for (i<- 0 until n)  
    yield getId()   
  log(s"Generated␣uids:␣$uids")  
}  
val t = thread { printUniqueIds(5) }  
printUniqueIds(5)  
t.join()  
...
```

```
object ThreadsNondeterminism  
  extends App {  
    val t = thread { log("New␣thread␣  
      running.") }  
    log("...")  
    log("...")  
    t.join()  
    log("New␣thread␣joined.")  
  }
```

What do you expect?

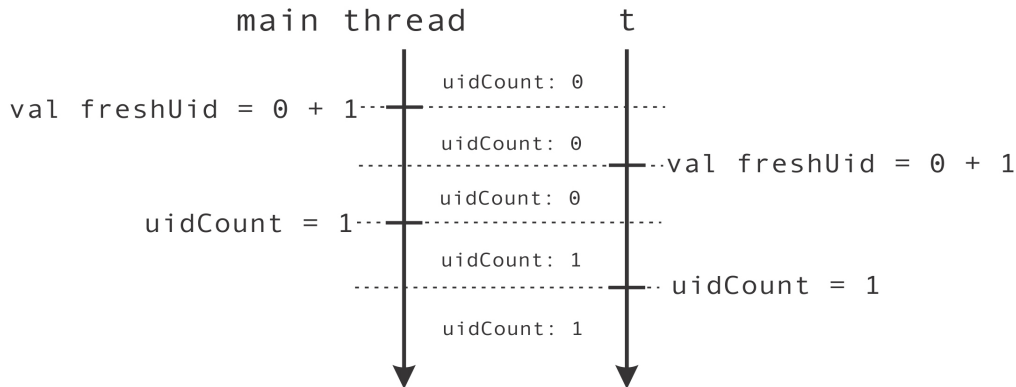

```
...  
def printUniqueIds(n: Int): Unit = {  
  val uids = for (i<- 0 until n)  
    yield getUniqueId()  
  log(s"Generated␣uids:␣$uids")  
}  
val t = thread { printUniqueIds(5) }  
printUniqueIds(5)  
t.join()  
...
```

```
object ThreadsNondeterminism  
  extends App {  
    val t = thread { log("New␣thread␣  
      running.") }  
    log("...")  
    log("...")  
    t.join()  
    log("New␣thread␣joined.")  
  }
```

Race Condition

when the **output of a concurrent program** depends on **how the statements are scheduled**.

```
val freshUid = uidCount + 1 ; uidCount = freshUid ; freshUid
```



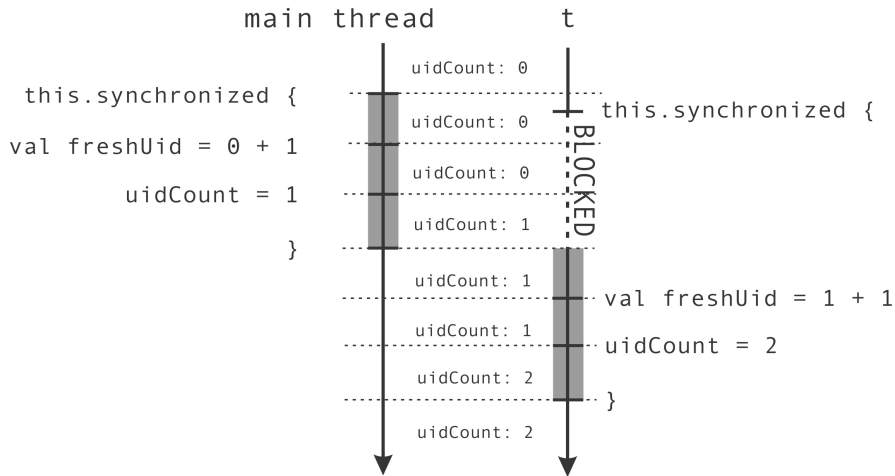
[in "Learning Concurrent Programming in Scala", pg. 40]

```
def getId() =  
  this.synchronized {  
    val freshId = uidCount + 1  
    uidCount = freshId  
    freshId  
  }
```

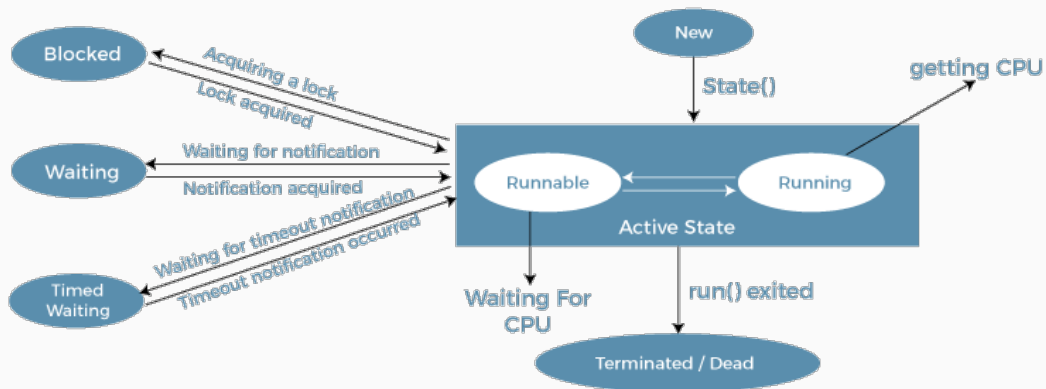
synchronized is:

- a fundamental Scala/Java construct for atomic executions
- can be called in **any object** (or instance of a class)
- ensures atomic execution wrt the object
- we say `obj.synchronized`
 - **acquires** the **lock/monitor** of **obj** at the start
 - **releases** the **lock/monitor** of **obj** at the end

Updating counter in parallel atomically



[in "Learning Concurrent Programming in Scala", pg. 41]



Life Cycle of a Thread

[in <https://static.javatpoint.com/core/images/life-cycle-of-a-thread.png>]

- using the synchronized statement has some (not too large) overhead
- not using synchronized can easily lead to errors, even if all seems correct

Find the bug in the next slide...

```
object ThreadSharedStateAccessReordering extends App {  
  for (i <- 0 until 100000) {  
    var a = false  
    var b = false  
    var x = -1  
    var y = -1  
    val t1 = thread {  
      a = true  
      y = if (b) 0 else 1  
    }  
    val t2 = thread {  
      b = true  
      x = if (a) 0 else 1  
    }  
    t1.join()  
    t2.join()  
    assert(!(x==1 && y==1), s"x=$x, y=$y")  
  }  
}
```

- The previous code can raise an error: both x and y can become 1!
- JVM can reorder statements in a thread when they seem to be independent.
- Because some processors do not always execute instructions in the expected order, to increase performance.
- (Known as “weak memory model”)
- A synchronized block would solve this:
 - also enclosing each assignment in a synchronized block
 - synchronized sets up a *memory barrier*

- every object has a *lock*
- a running **thread** can **acquire** multiple locks from different objects

Example 2: Logging Bank Transfers

```
object SynchronizedNesting extends App {  
  import scala.collection._  
  
  private val transfers = mutable.ArrayBuffer[String]()  
  def logTransfer(name: String, n: Int) = transfers.synchronized {  
    transfers += s"transfer to account '$name' = $n"  
  }  
  class Account(val name: String, var money: Int)  
  def add(account: Account, n: Int) = account.synchronized {  
    account.money += n  
    if (n > 10) logTransfer(account.name, n)  
  }  
  ...  
}
```

```
private val transfers = mutable.ArrayBuffer[String]()
def logTransfer(name: String, n: Int) = transfers.synchronized {
  transfers += s"transfer to account '$name' = $n"
}

class Account(val name: String, var money: Int)
def add(account: Account, n: Int) = account.synchronized {
  account.money += n
  if (n > 10) logTransfer(account.name, n)
}

val jane = new Account("Jane", 100)
val john = new Account("John", 200)
val t1 = thread { add(jane, 5) }
val t2 = thread { add(john, 50) }
val t3 = thread { add(jane, 70) } // will not corrupt Jane's account
t1.join(); t2.join(); t3.join()
log(s"---transfers---\n${transfers}")
```

Deadlocks

Deadlock

when two or more executions wait for each other before proceeding

- Studied in the first module with prof. Nelma Moreira
- Often caused by locks that are not released at the right time

```
object SynchronizedDeadlock extends App {  
  import SynchronizedNesting.Account  
  def send(a: Account, b: Account, n: Int) = a.synchronized {  
    b.synchronized {  
      a.money -= n  
      b.money += n  
    }  
  }  
  ... // can this go wrong?  
}
```

```
def send(a: Account, b: Account, n: Int) = a.synchronized {  
  b.synchronized {  
    a.money -= n  
    b.money += n  
  }  
}  
  
val a = new Account("Jack", 1000)  
val b = new Account("Jill", 2000)  
val t1 = thread { for (i<- 0 until 100) send(a, b, 1) }  
val t2 = thread { for (i<- 0 until 100) send(b, a, 1) }  
t1.join(); t2.join()  
log(s"a = ${a.money}, b = ${b.money}")
```

```
def send(a: Account, b: Account, n: Int) = a.synchronized {  
  b.synchronized {  
    a.money -= n  
    b.money += n  
  }  
}  
  
val a = new Account("Jack", 1000)  
val b = new Account("Jill", 2000)  
val t1 = thread { for (i<- 0 until 100) send(a, b, 1) }  
val t2 = thread { for (i<- 0 until 100) send(b, a, 1) }  
t1.join(); t2.join()  
log(s"a = ${a.money}, b = ${b.money}")
```

It works but...

```
def send(a: Account, b: Account, n: Int) = a.synchronized {  
  b.synchronized {  
    a.money -= n  
    b.money += n  
  }  
}  
  
val a = new Account("Jack", 1000)  
val b = new Account("Jill", 2000)  
val t1 = thread { for (i<- 0 until 100) send(a, b, 1) }  
val t2 = thread { for (i<- 0 until 100) send(b, a, 1) }  
t1.join(); t2.join()  
log(s"a = ${a.money}, b = ${b.money}")
```

It works but... it can deadlock

- always acquire locks in the same order
- need a total order on locks
- we can use the `getUniqueId` (Example 1)

```
import SynchronizedProtectedUid.getUniqueId
class Account(val name: String, var money: Int) {
  val uid = getUniqueId()
}
```


- always acquire locks in the same order
- need a total order on locks
- we can use the `getUniqueId` (Example 1)

```
import SynchronizedProtectedUid.getUniqueId
class Account(val name: String, var money: Int) {
  val uid = getUniqueId()
}
```

```
def send(a1: Account, a2: Account, n: Int) {
  def adjust() {
    a1.money -= n
    a2.money += n
  }
  if (a1.uid < a2.uid) a1.synchronized{ a2.synchronized{ adjust() }}
  else                 a2.synchronized{ a1.synchronized{ adjust() }}
}
```

Guarded blocks

Guarded block (for us)

a **block of code** that **waits for a condition** before running in a thread

Example 3: Thread pool with a queue of tasks

- Creating **new threads** in Java is **expensive** and **avoidable**
- Usually we re-use threads, by maintaining a set of waiting threads
- This set is called a thread pool
 - Scala already provides thread pools
 - We first create our own

```

import scala.collection._
object SynchronizedBadPool extends App {
  // our set of tasks
  private val tasks = mutable.Queue[()=>Unit]()

  // our single working thread
  val worker = new Thread {
    def poll(): Option[()=>Unit] =
      asks.synchronized {
        if (tasks.nonEmpty) Some(tasks.dequeue())
        else None
      }
    // keep on trying to run forever!
    override def run() = while (true)
      poll() match {
        case Some(task) => task()
        case None =>
      }
  }
}

```

```

// starting the worker as
  a daemon
worker.setName("Worker")
worker.setDaemon(true)
worker.start()

def asynchr(body: =>Unit) =
  tasks.synchronized {
    tasks.enqueue(()=>body)
  }

asynchr{ log("Hello") }
asynchr{ log("└world!") }
Thread.sleep(5000)
}

```

Normal

- not the default
- have lower priority
- terminated automatically when JVM terminates
- in other words, do not prevent the JVM from terminating
- (the JVM terminates when 'normal' tasks terminate)

Busy-waiting is bad

- needlessly uses processor power (and drains the battery)
- after executing the previous code the worker will keep on running (unless you set in SBT `set fork := true,`)
- in general, we want the worker to enter a waiting state

synchronized + wait + notify

- these are methods that every Java/Scala object has
- **wait**:
 - needs the lock
 - puts the thread in a **waiting** state
 - releases the lock until activation
- **notify**:
 - needs the lock
 - **activates** all waiting threads
- Note that the JVM can decide to call `wait` on its own – **spurious wakeups** – needing to re-enter the *wait*

```
object SynchronizedGuardedBlocks extends App {  
  val lock = new AnyRef  
  var message: Option[String] = None  
  val greeter = thread {  
    lock.synchronized {  
      while (message == None) lock.wait() // non-busy waiting for a message  
      log(message.get) // it will eventually log!  
    }  
  }  
  lock.synchronized {  
    message = Some("Hello!")  
    lock.notify() // awakes the (possibly) locked thread  
  }  
  greeter.join()  
}
```


Example 3 – without busy-waiting



```
import scala.collection._

object SynchronizedPool extends App {
  private val tasks = mutable.Queue[()=>Unit]()

  object Worker extends Thread {
    setDaemon(true)
    def poll() = tasks.synchronized {
      while (tasks.isEmpty) tasks.wait()
      // now using wait

      tasks.dequeue()
    }
    override def run() = while (true) {
      val task = poll()
      task()
    }
  }
}
```

```
Worker.start()

def asynchr(body: =>Unit) =
  tasks.synchronized {
    tasks.enqueue(()=>body)
    // now notifying
    tasks.notify()
  }

asynchr{ log("Hello") }
asynchr{ log("_world!") }
Thread.sleep(500)
}
```

- Our Worker can run forever (while-true)
- Terminates when the JVM terminates (daemon)
- Worker can be terminated earlier while waiting
 - `Worker.interrupt()`
 - triggers an `InterruptedException` that can be handled
 - if it was not waiting, then no exception is raised
 - instead a flag `Worker.isInterrupted` becomes true
 - needed if the thread does not awake with `notify` (e.g., it is doing blocking I/O)

```
object Worker extends Thread {  
  var terminated = false  
  // "manually" terminate when asked  
  def poll(): Option[() => Unit] = tasks.synchronized {  
    while (tasks.isEmpty && !terminated) tasks.wait()  
    if (!terminated) Some(tasks.dequeue()) else None  
  }  
  
  import scala.annotation.tailrec  
  @tailrec override def run() = poll() match {  
    case Some(task) => task(); run()  
    case None =>  
  }  
  // "manually" ask to terminate  
  def shutdown() = tasks.synchronized {  
    terminated = true  
    tasks.notify()  
  }  
}
```

- using the `@volatile` annotation
- can be atomically read and modified
- mostly used as status flag
- are never reordered in a thread
- writes are immediately visible to other threads
- very cheap to read
- not enough in many situations (e.g., `getUniqueID`)
- enough for previous example – Slide 18

```
class Page(val txt: String, var position: Int)

object Volatile extends App {
  val pages = for (i<- 1 to 5) yield
    new Page("Na" * (100 - 20 * i) + "␣Batman!", -1)
  @volatile var found = false
  for (p <- pages) yield thread {
    var i = 0
    while (i < p.txt.length && !found)
      if (p.txt(i) == '!') {
        p.position = i
        found = true
      } else i += 1
  }
  while (!found) {}
  log(s"results:␣${pages.map(_.position)}")
}
```

The Java Memory Model overview

action α happens-before action β
means action β sees the memory writes of action α

- **Program order:** α in a thread HB every subsequent β in that program and thread
- **Monitor locking:** unlocking HB every subsequent locking (of the same lock)
- **Volatile fields:** writing to a volatile field HB every of its subsequent read
- **Thread start:** calling `thrd.start()` HB any actions of `thrd`
- **Thread termination:** α in a thread HB a `join()` on that thread.
- **Transitivity:** if α HB β and β HB γ , then α HB γ

action α happens-before action β
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Data race: when a write to memory does not happen-before its intended read.

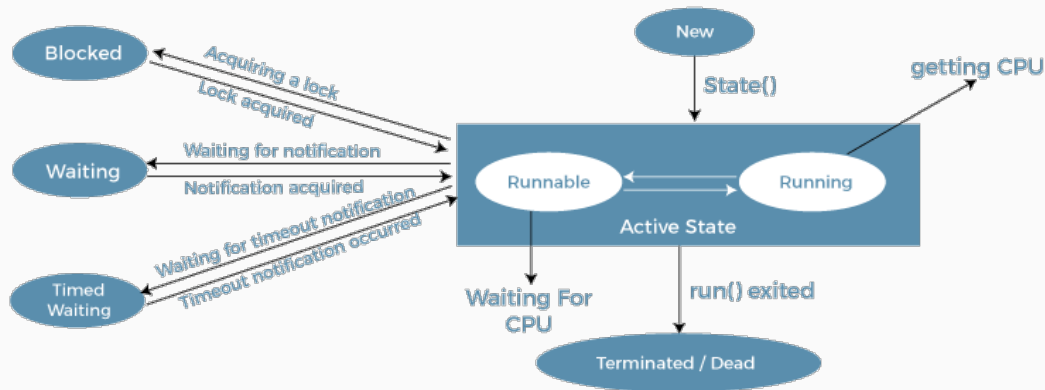

```
class Foo( final val a: Int,
          val b: Int,
          c: Int)

// Encoding as Java:
class Foo {
    final private int a$;
    final private int b$;
    final private int c$;
    final public int a()
    { return a$; }
    public int b()
    { return b$; }
    public Foo(int a,
               int b,
               int c) {
        { a$ = a; b$ = b; c$ = c; }
    }
}
```

- Final fields: cannot be overridden
- val: cannot be updated
- vals are final
- Objects with only non-final fields
 - do not need synchronisation when shared
- Some collections are immutable (e.g. List), but contain non-final fields
 - need synchronisation when shared

- `Thread.sleep`
- `thr.start`
- `thr.join`
- `lock.synchronized`
- `lock.wait`
- `lock.notify`
- `thr.interrupt()`
- `thr.isInterrupted`
- `@volatile var x`

Recall the Life-cycle of a thread



Life Cycle of a Thread

[in <https://static.javatpoint.com/core/images/life-cycle-of-a-thread.png>]